

GERMANS GIVE UP LAST STRONGHOLD IN THE FAR EAST

Japanese-British Land and Sea
Forces Reduce Tsing Tau
Forts After Three
Months' Siege.

MAKE ANOTHER DASH

Kaiser's Army Resumes Efforts to
Reach French Coast—Slaves Claim
Greatest Victory of War
In Poland.

(Summary of Events.)

The German colony of Tsing Tau in the Chinese province of Kaio Chow has at last surrendered to the Japanese-British forces after a land and naval siege of more than two months. The capture of this stronghold takes from Germany her last foothold on the Asiatic mainland and her last strategic position outside the German Empire in Europe.

Make Brave Defense.

For nearly three months the little German garrison amounting to about 7,000 men composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

Germans Try Again.

A second concerted attempt of the German army to blast its way through to the sea, is failing and the German army is being forced to retreat from Nieuport to the French frontier without definite result so far on either side. The area near the coast formerly held by the extreme German right and from which the invaders were forced by the Allies after many days of hard fighting, is held only by dead, dying and wounded, the foundation having made the vicinity uninhabitable for living and having prevented an advance of the British, French and Belgian Allies.

Battle in Sand Dunes.

No decision has yet been reached in the battle in the dunes of West Flanders, and the opposing armies now stand virtually as they have stood for many days. While the Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they chose for their march to the coast after they had found the road along the sea barred to them, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got very far.

Floods Hold Both Sides.

The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods which they created to stop the German advance are a hindrance to their movements, although they have been able to occupy some villages, including Rixschote, which had been in the possession of the Germans.

Coast Campaign Coast Decried.

The Germans are being hard pressed at a score of points in the long battle line and the military experts at Allies' headquarters say their

offensive has materially lost force. At every point the Allies are pushing their advance. Now progress is being made because of the determined resistance of the Germans, now made up more than in half of second line troops, but it is insisted that there is no longer any doubt of the final result. The German attempt to advance to the sea is characterized as the most costly defeat of the war.

Germans Win Sea Fight.

In the most important naval battle of the war between European powers a German fleet engaged the British squadron, composed of the Good Hope, the Monmouth and the Glasgow, off Corunna, Chile, and decisively defeated it. This engagement practically ends the power of the Allies in the South Pacific seas unless a new Anglo-Jap fleet is formed.

Turkey Withdraws Envoys.

Turkey has definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, have demanded and received their passports.

Turks Fight Russians.

The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each contender claims to have invaded the other's territory and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been only advance guard affairs, and it is believed that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

The Anglo-French fleet continues to bombard the Dardanelles forts, but the Turks say the warships have inflicted no damage. In other parts of Turkey, British warships are being kept busy. The government, however, has ordered that holy places shall be respected by the British gun fire, as long as the Indian subjects visiting them are not molested.

This necessity for respecting the feelings of her Moslem subjects may hamper Great Britain somewhat in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, but with her large Moslem population, it cannot be disregarded.

Turks Rush Troops to Egypt.

An advance of Turkish troops in the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of Egypt is reported in Berlin from Switzerland. The Turkish army operating against Egypt is said to number one-fourth million men.

How Turkey Entered War.

Turkish battle cruisers bombarded two Russian Black Sea ports, damaging property considerably, and sank two or three small Russian war vessels, several days ago.

Shelled Turkish Fort.

After twenty-four hours of uncertainty, during which hope was expressed that the port might make amends for the incidents in the Black Sea, the British admiralty announced that the British cruiser Minerva had destroyed the Turkish barracks at Akabah on the Turko-Egyptian frontier. Akabah is at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, an arm of the Red Sea, 150 miles east of Suez.

Russians Claim Big Victory.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent a telegram to General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, saying the Russians have gained in East Prussia the greatest victory since the beginning of the war.

The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslau and have taken five thousand Austrian prisoners. Jaroslau is seventeen miles northwest of the Austrian fortress of Przemyel.

The Austrian attempts to cut off the Russian attackers finally have broken down, and the Austrians now are in retreat along the San River.

Austrian troops are pushing through the Carpathians to support the Austrian army falling back before the Russians west of the San River. A correspondent at Lemberg states that these troops have been exhausted by the struggle through the snow-filled mountain passes.

German Retreat, Russians Say. The Russian war office says the Germans are retreating precipitately into East Prussia with the Russian armies harassing them at every point. The cold weather has apparently demoralized the Germans and many of them are reported surrendering without a fight.

At several points the Russians have already penetrated the Prussian border and some of the reports indicate that the German left wing has been isolated from the main body of the troops.

Long German Retreat.

The new position of the German army front, along the River Warthe over seventy-five miles west of the Vistula river, which they reached at the time of the attempted attack on Warsaw, indicates the tremendous retreat of General Von Hindenburg's entire army in Poland the last two weeks. This retreat is regarded as especially important since such noted industrial centers as Lodz, Piotrkow, Radom and Kielce are recaptured by the Russians. The strategic point at Sandomir, which is at the junction of the San and Vistula rivers, has also been retaken.

"Charity Feeds a Multitude." Provisions sent to Brussels by the American commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying four hundred thousand meals daily and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

GERMAN CANNON DESTROY YPRES

WAR LORD'S GUNS DRIVE BACK
SHIPS AND RUSSIAN FLEET
FLEES FROM TURKS.

CONFLICT IS CRITICAL

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS AS
THE ENEMY ADVANCES.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Nov. 7.—The old Belgian town of Ypres was destroyed by German artillery, including some of the most ancient Flemish architecture. Ypres was the center of attack for the third desperate effort of the Kaiser's army to take possession of the North Sea coast, coming after a lull of nine days in the fighting along the battle lines in Belgium and northern France.

It is also reported from Ostend that the British fleet has been driven away from the coast by the fire of heavy German artillery.

These events mark the opening of what military experts declare will be the most desperate fighting of the war, and the result of the fighting will have an important bearing on the outcome of the general conflict.

Until Monday the Allies had been making important advances, but now the Germans claim to have repulsed a sortie near Nieuport with heavy losses to the English and French. The Berlin war office also says that steady gains are being made against the Allies southwest of Ypres, where they claim to have taken thousands of prisoners.

An official dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish fleet shelled near Keos a portion of the Russian fleet, which, however, managed to escape, with the Turkish ships in pursuit.

Despite the reverses which the Austro-German armies have suffered in the East, where the Russians have now set their feet in German territory, both in East Prussia and Posen, the Germans are said to be still endeavoring to break down the resistance of the French, British and Belgians, who have been holding their positions.

There has, however, as yet been no decisive action fought along the whole front, but each side is making gains which may count when the crisis is at hand. With the tremendous forces opposing each other any progress may necessarily be slow in these days of siege battles, but both the Allies and the Germans express satisfaction with the way in which the battle has gone thus far.

The slackness in the recruiting in England has been stopped by the marches of some of the crack territorial regiments, and Monday's procession through the streets of London, in connection with the inauguration of the lord mayor, in which the Canadian and other dominion troops took part. From all sections of the country come reports of an increasing number of young men offering themselves for service.

The following official communication was issued by the French war office last night:

"There has been no notable modification in the situation by reason of the difficulties which an intense fog has created in connection with operations of any extent. In the north the day has been good. We have maintained our positions between the river Lys and Langemark and made appreciable progress between Langemark and Dixmude."

MORE STATES QUARANTINED.

Thirteen Now Have Embargo Against Stock Shipments.

Washington.—Federal quarantine orders barring shipments of cattle from Canada to the United States and adding the states of Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island to the list of states where foot and mouth disease exists were signed by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine against Canadian shipments is not because of the disease in the Dominion, but to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States.

Thirteen states now are quarantined. They are New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Secretary Houston said that unless the infection could be localized and quickly eradicated it threatened untold losses among livestock.

American Federation Convention. Philadelphia.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened here to continue for two weeks. Prior to the meeting there was a short street parade. The city appropriated \$25,000 toward the expenses of the convention and in entertaining the delegates. A court of honor greeted the visitors. Jurisdictional fights, which have featured some of the past conventions of the federation, are likely to take up the time in the present gathering.

HON. GEO. A. CARLSON

NEW GOVERNOR AT ONE TIME
POOR IMMIGRANT'S BOY.

Soundless Ambition Sided Him to
Rise From Humble Station to
Highest Office of State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—George Carlson, the newly elected governor, was born in Iowa of Swedish parentage. His father and mother were immigrants. They landed in New York and came directly to Iowa, their destination when they left Sweden.

While he was still a boy the family moved to Denver, and subsequently to a farm near Greeley. There he attended the district school until he com-



Governor-Elect George A. Carlson.

pleted the course at the age of 15. He was ambitious to continue his education and went to the State Normal School in Greeley.

It is told of him that he pursued the studies under difficulties at the Normal School. The story goes that his only assets when he entered the school were a few pennies, a red cow and boundless ambition. He found an empty shack on the outskirts of Greeley, so it is related, and promptly made it his home. He lived physically and partly financially on the red cow's milk, and garnered the wherewithal to supply the balance of his small needs from various odd jobs around the school. In addition he managed to lead his classes and take a prominent part in athletics.

On the completion of his course at Greeley, Carlson went to the State Agricultural College for one year. Not yet satisfied with knowledge, he decided that he would take a degree at the State University at Boulder, and did so. He made both ends meet during his course at Boulder by working on a ranch.

He moved to Fort Morgan and married. He now has four children.

Two years ago he was elected district attorney, receiving 1,700 more votes than Roosevelt and Taft combined. As district attorney he has been very active in the prosecution of alleged offenders in Weld county in connection with bootlegging and grafting in bridge building.

It is said that Carlson counts his mother the wisest of his counselors and that he always follows her advice.

Carlson has been a life-long Republican. He is an active church member. While Governor-elect George A. Carlson will not be inaugurated until Jan. 2, he will begin to take an active interest in state affairs and to study state-wide business and industrial conditions immediately, according to a statement he made before leaving for Fort Collins and the country for a brief rest.



Congressman-Elect C. B. Timberlake.

Copper Magnate F. A. Heinze Dies. Saratoga, N. Y.—F. Augustus Heinze, owner of immense copper interests in the West, died suddenly.

Whitman's Lead 133,174. New York.—Revised returns on governor from all except 134 districts in the state give Whitman, Republican, 670,825; Glynn, Democrat, 637,161; Sulzer, Prohibition and American, 114,536, and Davenport, Progressive, 44,981. Whitman's lead over Glynn is 133,174.

Nebraska Legislature Democratic. Lincoln, Neb.—Complete unofficial returns show that the Nebraska Legislature of 1915 will be overwhelmingly Democratic.

U.S. SENATORS ELECTED

DEMOCRATS CONTROL HOUSE BY
SMALL MAJORITY.

Republican Gain 13 in Illinois, 12 in
New York and 11 in Pennsylvania.
—Senators Elected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

United States Senators-elect. State Incumbent. New Senator. Ala., F. R. White, D., O. W. Underwood, D. Ark., Mark A. Smith, D., Mark A. Smith, D. Cal., Geo. A. Perkins, R., J. R. Phelps, D. Colo., C. S. Thomas, D., C. S. Thomas, D. Conn., F. D. Cushman, R., F. D. Cushman, R. Fla., D. D. Fletcher, D., D. D. Fletcher, D. Ga., Hoke Smith, D., Hoke Smith, D. Idaho, J. H. Brady, R., J. H. Brady, R. Ill., L. E. Sherman, R., L. E. Sherman, R. Ind., B. F. Shively, D., B. F. Shively, D. Iowa, A. J. Cushman, R., A. J. Cushman, R. Kans., J. L. Bristow, R., J. L. Bristow, R. Ky., J. J. Camden, D., J. J. Camden, D. La., J. H. Thibodeaux, R., J. H. Thibodeaux, R. Md., John W. Smith, D., John W. Smith, D. Mo., W. J. Stone, D., W. J. Stone, D. Nev., F. J. Newlands, D., F. J. Newlands, D. N. H., J. H. Gallinger, R., J. H. Gallinger, R. N. Y., Elihu Root, R., J. M. Wadsworth, Jr., R. N. C., L. S. Overman, D., L. S. Overman, D. N. D., A. J. Cronin, R., A. J. Cronin, R. Ohio, T. E. Burton, R., W. G. Harding, R. Okla., T. P. Gore, D., T. P. Gore, D. Or., C. E. Chamberlain, D., C. E. Chamberlain, D. Pa., Boies Penrose, R., Boies Penrose, R. S. C., E. D. Smith, D., E. D. Smith, D. S. D., C. C. Crawford, R., E. S. Johnson, D. Utah, Reed Smoot, R., Reed Smoot, R. Vt., W. P. Phillips, R., W. P. Phillips, R. Wash., W. L. Jones, R., W. L. Jones, R. Wis., L. Stevenson, R., F. M. McGovern, R.

Washington.—Many changes in the organization of the House of Representatives will be made when Champ Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon once more face each other across the center aisle at the beginning of the next Congress.

The dwindling of the Democratic majority, which will drop after the close of the December session from 140 to 24, will necessitate a general shifting of the working order in the House.

With their slender majority the Democrats, while able to re-elect Speaker Clark and retain control of the committees, will be forced to maintain an almost perfect organization.

Practically complete returns give the Democrats 229, Republicans 198, Progressives 7, Socialists 1, Independents 1.

ALABAMA—Democrats, 1; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

COLORADO—Republicans, 1; probably Democrats 3. Unchanged.

NEW MEXICO—Democrats, none; Republicans, 1. Unchanged.

WYOMING—Democrats, none; Republicans, 1. Unchanged.

ALABAMA—Democrats, 10; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

ARKANSAS—Democrats, 7; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

CALIFORNIA—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 3; Progressives, 6. Unchanged.

CONNECTICUT—Democrats, none; Republicans, 5. Republicans gain 5.

DELAWARE—Democrats, none; Republicans, 1. Republican gain, 1.

FLORIDA—Democrats, 4; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

GEORGIA—Democrats, 12; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

IDAHO—Democrats, none; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

ILLINOIS—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 17; Progressives, 1. Republican gain of 13 over Democrats in Third, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and two at large, over Progressives in Tenth and Twelfth.

INDIANA—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 2. Republicans gain 2 in Seventh and Tenth districts.

IOWA—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 10. Republican net gain of 2. Gains in Second, Third and Sixth districts. Loss in Eleventh.

KANSAS—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 2; probably Republicans 2. Democratic gain 1 in Eighth district.

KENTUCKY—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

LOUISIANA—Democrats, 7; Progressives, 1. Progressive gain 1 in Third district.

MAINE (elected in September)—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 3. Unchanged.

MARYLAND—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 1; Republicans gain 1 in Fifth district.

MASSACHUSETTS—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 12. Republicans gain 4 in Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth districts.

MICHIGAN—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 11. Republicans gain 2 over Progressives in Tenth and Twelfth districts.

MINNESOTA—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 8; Progressives, 1. Progressive gain of 1.

MISSISSIPPI—Democrats, 3; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

MISSOURI—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

MONTANA—Democrats, 3; Republicans, none. Unchanged.

NEBRASKA—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

NEVADA—Democrats, none; Republicans, 1. Unchanged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Democrats, none; Republicans, 2. Republican gain, 2.

NEW JERSEY—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 7; probably Democrats 1. Republicans gain 5 in Second, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts.

NORTH CAROLINA—Democrats, 9; probably Republican 1.

NORTH DAKOTA—Democrats, none; Republicans, 3. Unchanged.

NEW YORK—Democrats, 26; Republicans, 21; Progressives, 1; Socialists, 1. Republicans gain 12 in First, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Fortieth districts. Socialists gain 1 in the Twelfth district.

OHIO—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 12; Republicans gain 2 in First, Fourth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second districts.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

TENNESSEE—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2. Unchanged.

TROOPS GRAB BANK OF MEXICO

MOB SEIZES NATION'S MONEY
STOREHOUSE AS CARRANZA
DEFIES NEW PRESIDENT.

53 VILLA MEN KILLED

STATED THAT AMERICAN MARINES
HAVE LANDED AT WEST
PORT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Vera Cruz.—According to private telegrams received here, the National Bank of Mexico City has been sacked by a mob led by Constitutional soldiers. This is the biggest bank in the republic and holds much of the government funds.

It is reported that the port of Acapulco on the Pacific has been occupied by American marines.

The occupation is said to have followed a request of the inhabitants, who were suffering great privations owing to the revolution.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza issued an ultimatum declaring himself the chief head of the republic. The proclamation was issued at Cordoba and directed to the military chieftains and the civil employees of the central government, who were ordered to obey Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionalists and to disregard totally the mandates of the Aguas Calientes convention.

To the military chieftains, he said that, unless they left the conference and were back at their posts, their next in rank would assume their places.

Rogues Estrada, private secretary of General Carranza, said:

"We have exhausted all legitimate means to bring about a peaceful arrangement of this trouble. The Aguas Calientes convention must obey General Carranza or the delegates to it will be treated as traitors."

Heavy fighting has been in progress in Xochimilco, a suburb of Mexico City, between followers of Emiliano Zapata and General Carranza. Several trainloads of soldiers were sent from the capital to reinforce the Xochimilco garrison.

Naco, Ariz.—Resumption of the siege of Naco, Sonora, the Carranza position, by Governor Maytorena's Villa adherents, was marked by the first gunfire since the declaration of the armistice, Oct. 23.

Washington.—Administration officials admitted that the Mexican situation had again assumed a delicate aspect.

A San Antonio dispatch says General Carranza published a decree in Mexico City Monday ordering the Aguas Calientes convention virtually dissolved by Nov. 10.

Woman Kills Children; Shoots Self.

East Las Vegas, N. M.—Mrs. J. E. Cleverger, mortally wounded, and the bodies of her two children, Magdelene, aged 9, and Louis, aged 7, were found in the Cleverger home. The woman, who was conscious, said she had shot the two children and then turned the weapon on herself, during the absence of her husband, an engineer. His health is believed to have unbalanced the woman's mind.

Rivers Congress Meets Dec. 9.

Washington.—Senator Hansell named Dec. 9, 10 and 11 as dates for the annual meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington.

TWO CLAIM HEINZE FORTUNE.

One Woman Alleges She Was Common Law Wife and the Other Says She Married Millionaire.

Chicago.—Two women will contest for the estate of Fritz Augustus Heinze, millionaire copper king and financier, who died in New York.

The rival contestants are Mrs. Lillian Hobart French Heinze, claiming to be the common-law wife of the late banker, who says they separated by mutual consent in 1908, and Mrs. Anna McDermott Hollander Heinze, who declares she was married to Mr. Heinze a year ago in New York.

Mrs. Lillian Hobart French Heinze left here for New York to see her lawyers and begin her fight.

Besides her claim to a part of the Heinze estate, Mrs. Lillian Heinze declares that she will enforce her claim to the possession of \$25,000 worth of mining stock which she loaned to him in 1909, and for an annuity of \$3,400 a year, which he settled upon her by written contract in 1910. Furthermore, she claims she is entitled to \$25,000 due on policies on his life.

Carranza Issues Import Tax Decree.

Vera Cruz.—General Carranza has issued at Cordoba a decree promising that the import taxes collected at Vera Cruz by the Americans since they have been in control of that seaport will not be levied again by Mexicans after the American evacuation.

Ammons and Carlson Go East. Denver.—Governor Ammons and Governor-elect George Carlson left for Madison, Wis., to attend the annual session of the national governors' conference.



MAJOR GENERAL ALLENBY

Major General Allenby, who has been distinguishing himself on the left wing of the allied army in France, is recognized as one of the most capable of Great Britain's cavalry leaders. He won fame in the South African war and in 1910 was made inspector general of cavalry in England.